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Lee

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(54) **TWO-PHASED ATMOSPHERIC PLASMA GENERATOR**

H01J 37/32009; H01J 37/32541; H01J 37/32018; H01J 37/32027; H01J 37/32568; B01J 19/08; B01J 19/088; C23C 16/50; C23C 16/45578; H05H 7/20; A61L 2/14

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See application file for complete search history.

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(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 222 days.

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(Continued)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

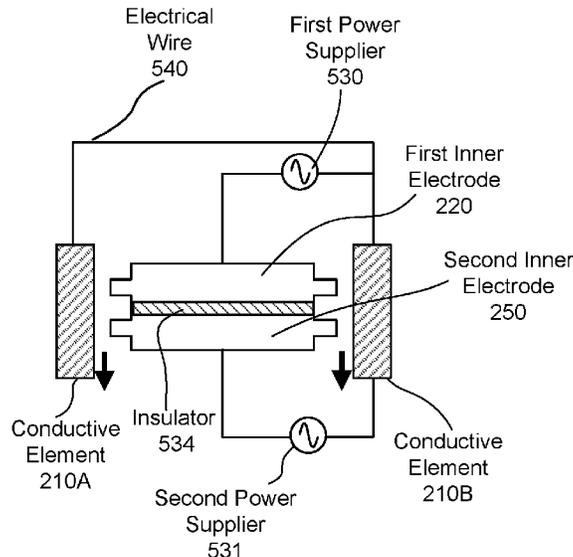
A plasma generator includes an outer electrode that encloses a first inner electrode and a second inner electrode. The first inner electrode includes a plurality of protrusions that extend towards the outer electrode. A voltage signal can be applied across the outer electrode and the first inner electrode to excite gas injected into gaps between the protrusions and the outer electrode. Plasma is generated surrounding the protrusions. The second inner electrode is at a downstream location of the excited gas relative to the first inner electrode. The second inner electrode forms a second gap with the outer electrode. A voltage signal can be applied across the second inner electrode and the outer electrode, further exciting the gas to generate second plasma at the second gap. The second plasma is spread evenly across the second inner electrode and the outer electrode.

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*H01J 37/34* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... H01J 37/32825; H01J 37/32073; H01J 37/32348; H01J 37/32357; H01J 37/32577; H01J 37/34; H01J 2237/327;

**20 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**



**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 62/598,936, filed on Dec. 14, 2017.

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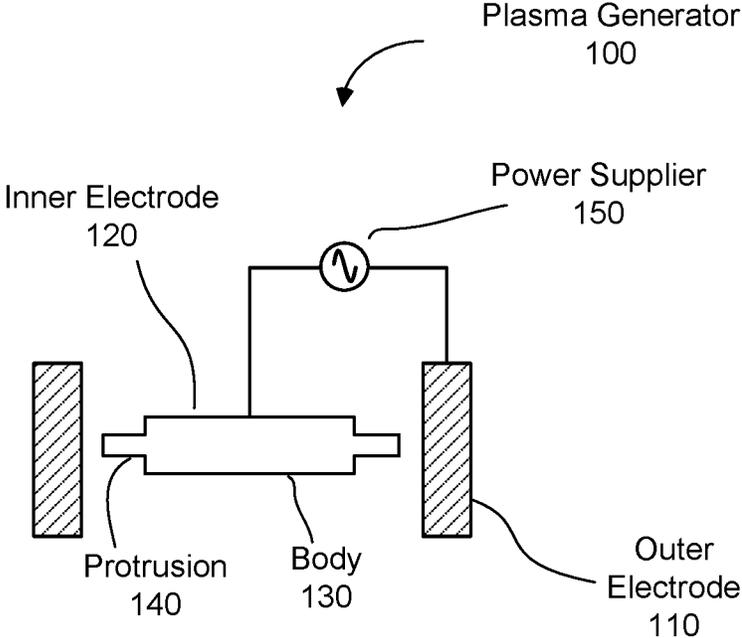


FIG. 1A

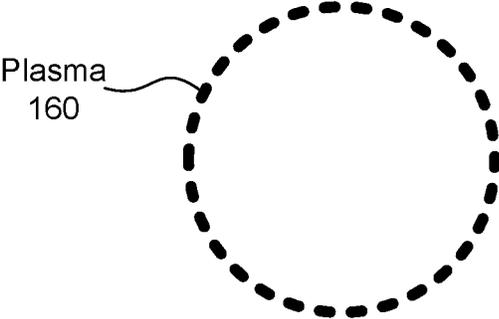


FIG. 1B

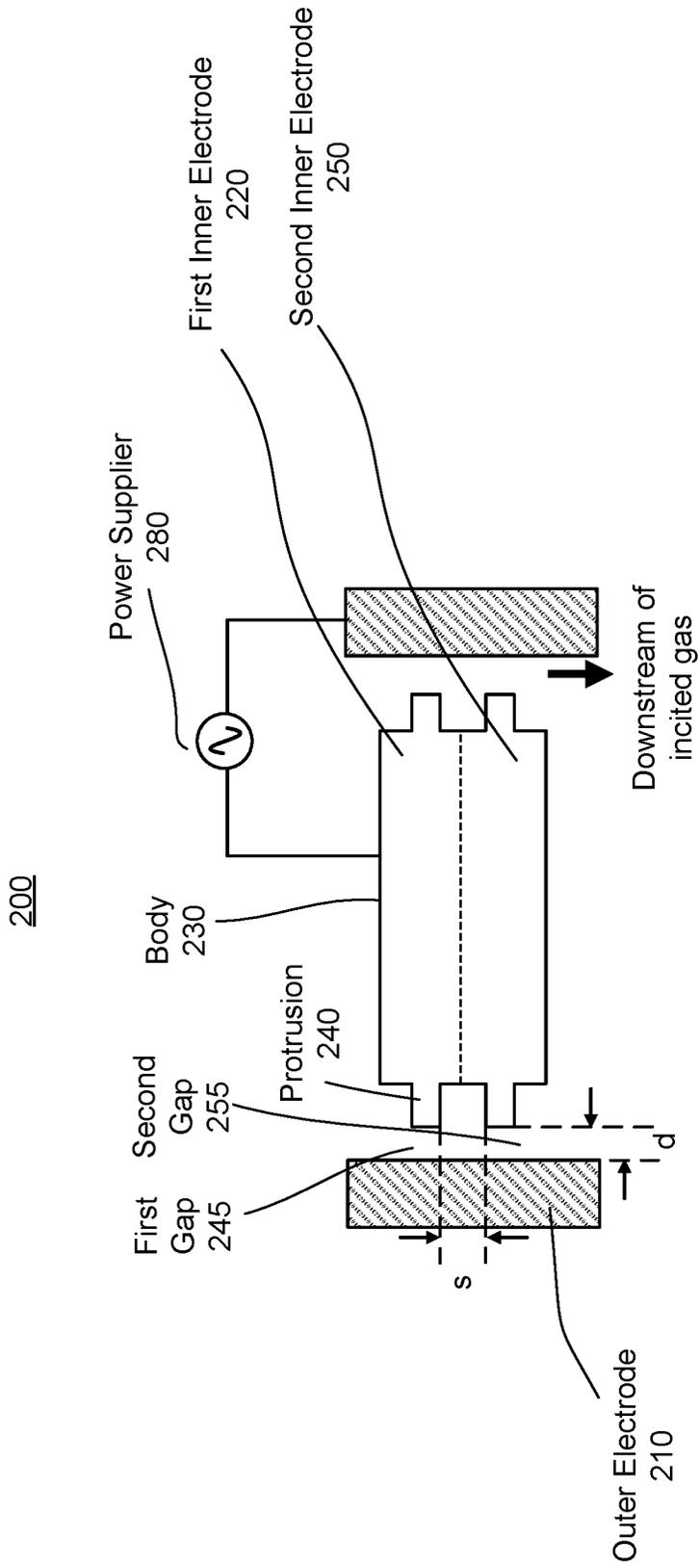


FIG. 2

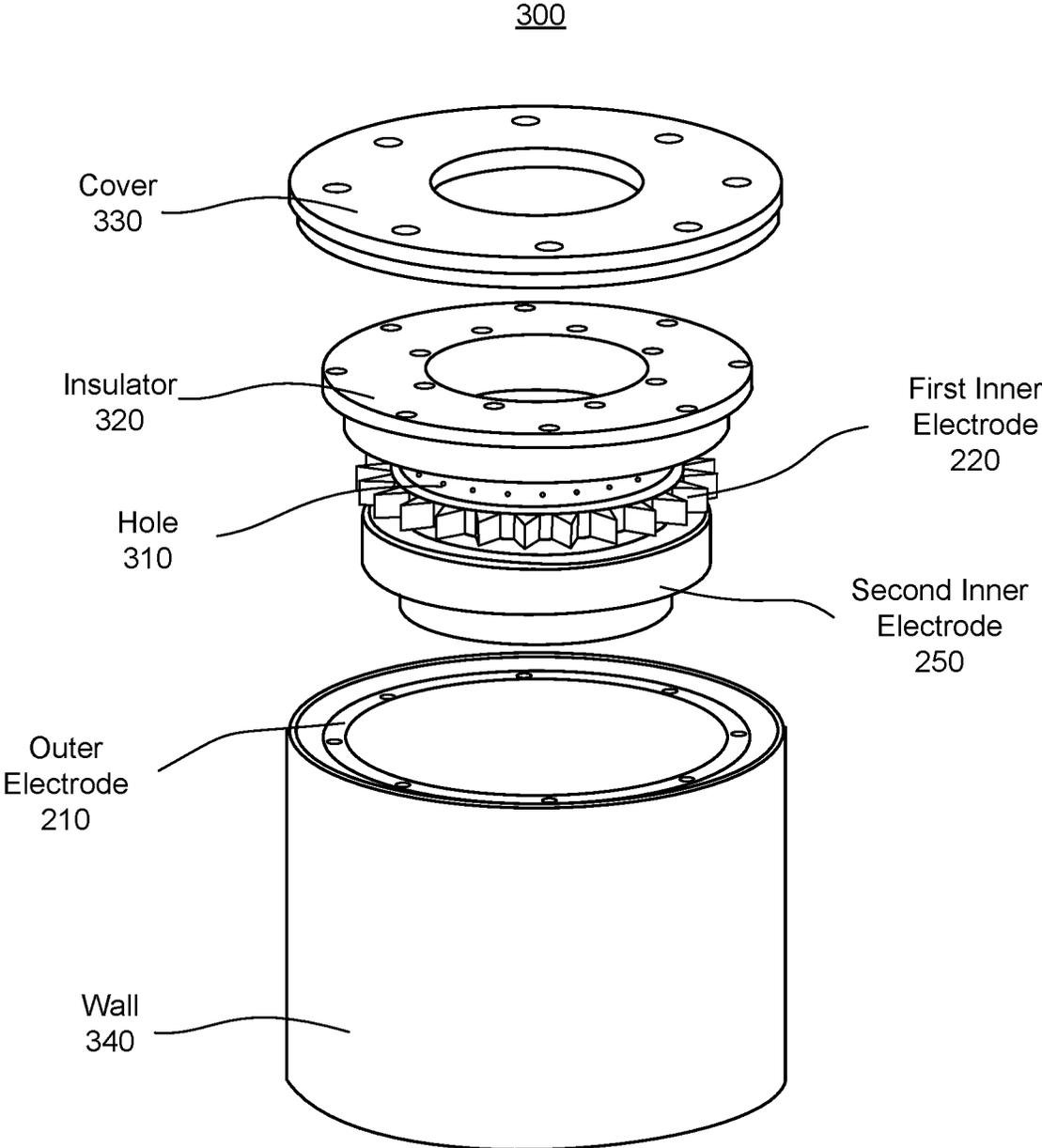


FIG. 3A

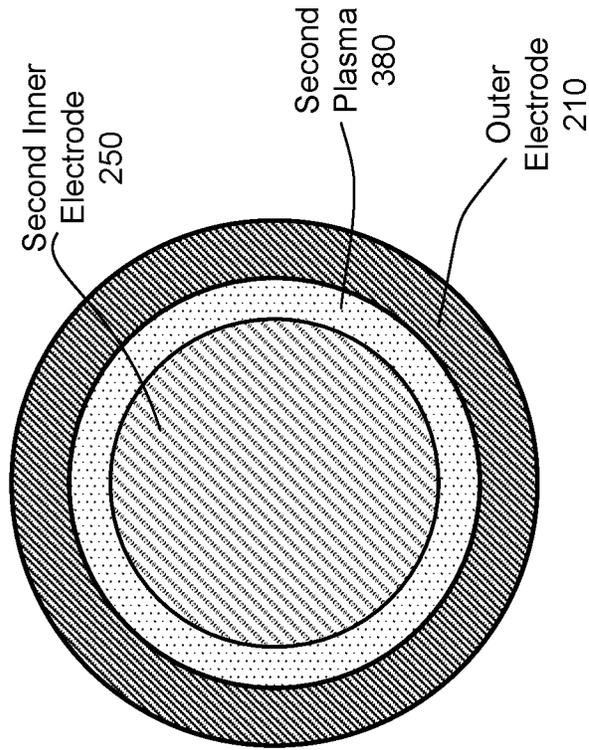


FIG. 3C

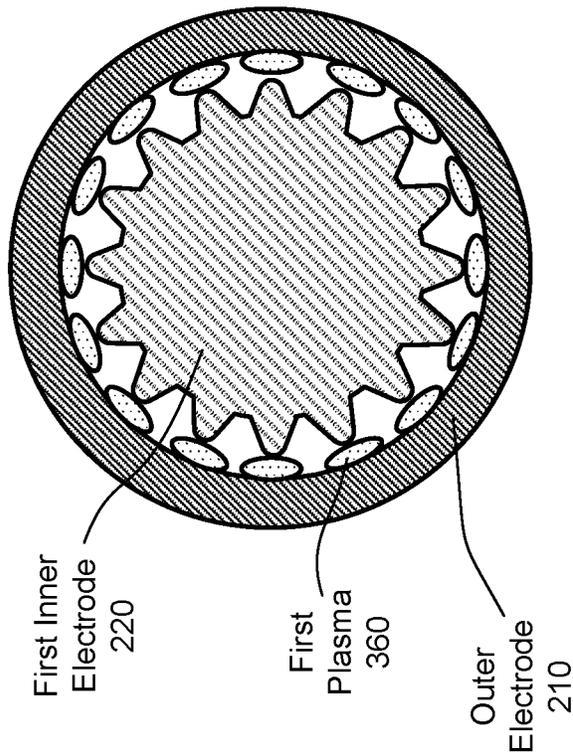


FIG. 3B

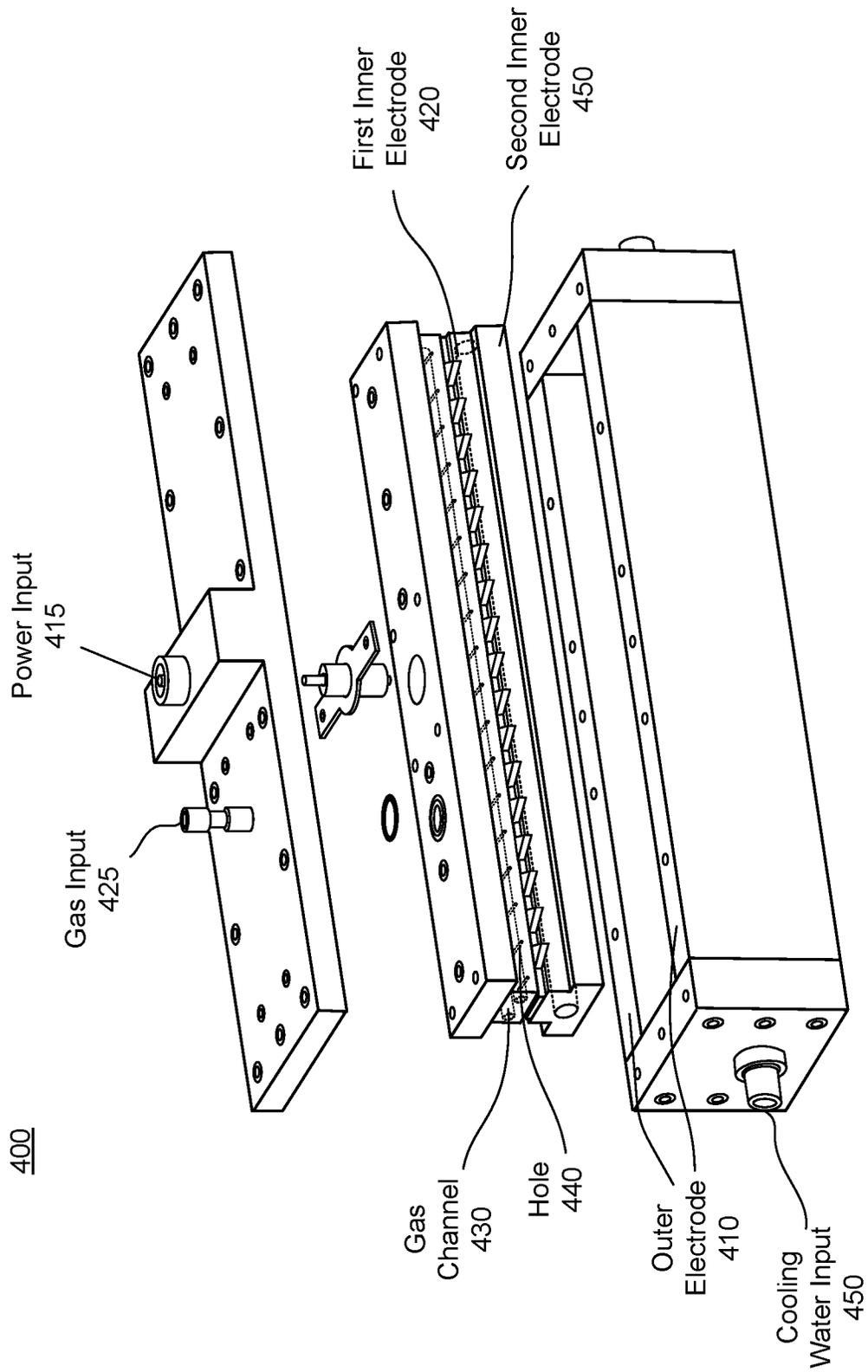


FIG. 4A

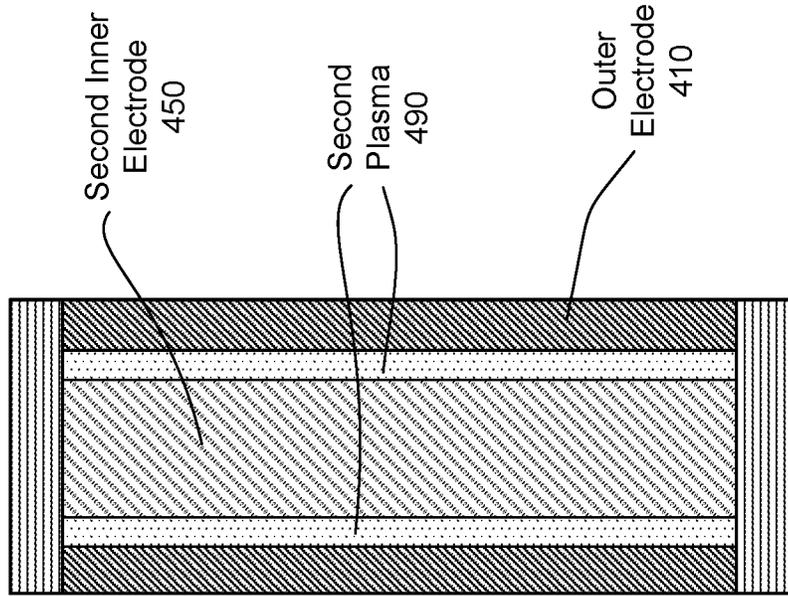


FIG. 4C

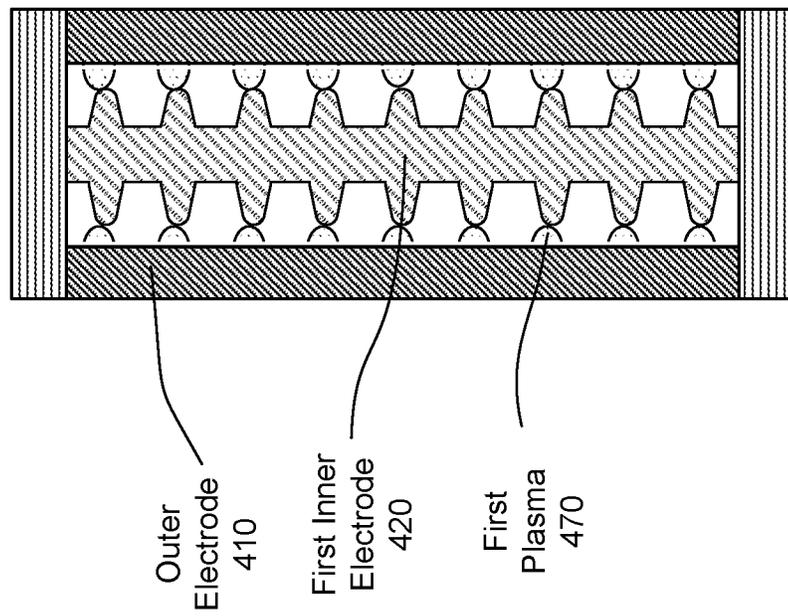


FIG. 4B

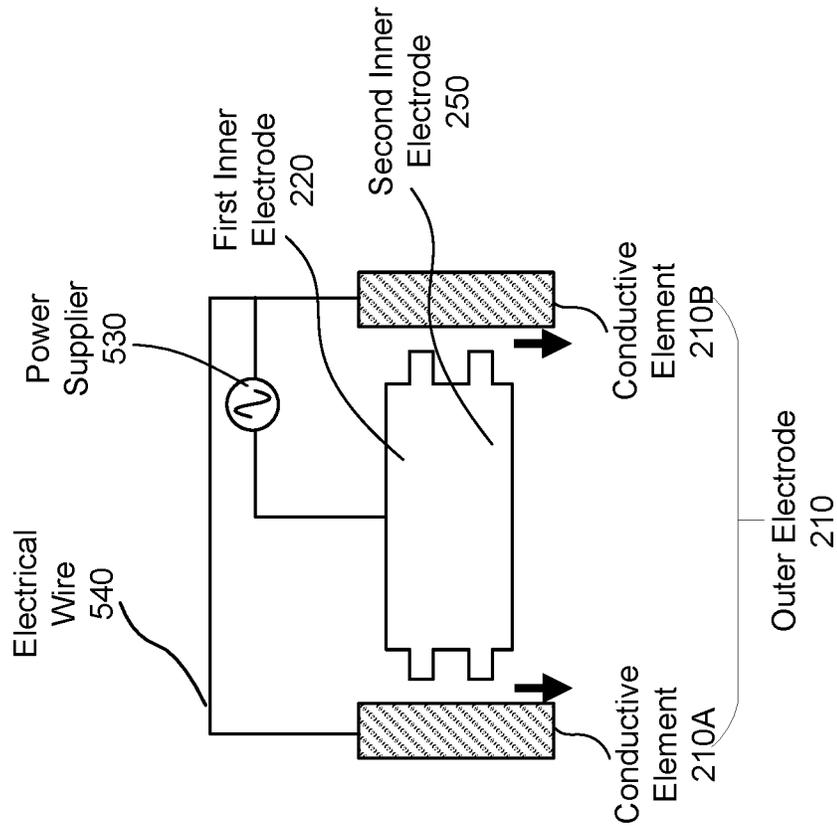


FIG. 5B

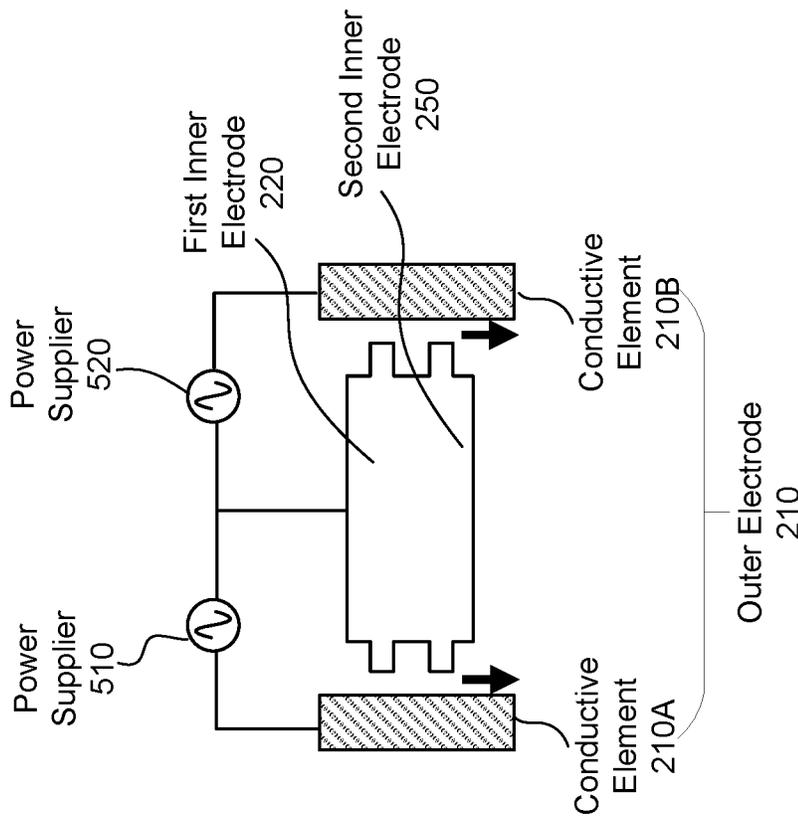


FIG. 5A

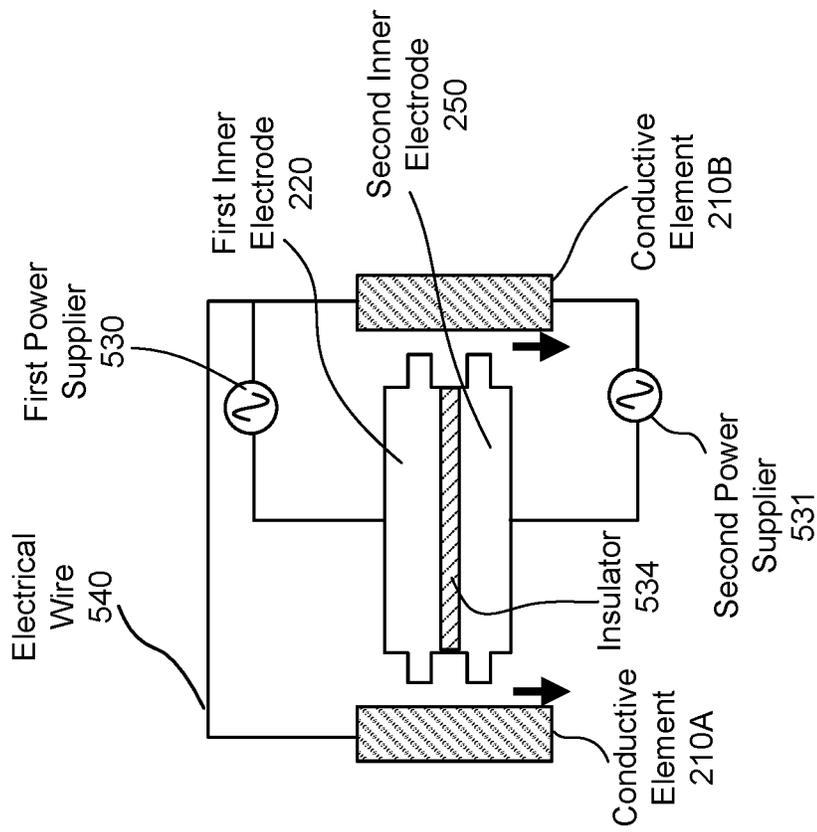


FIG. 5C

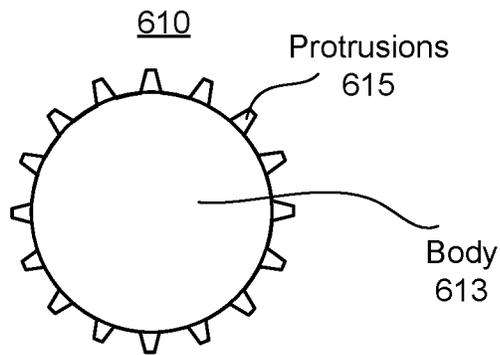


FIG. 6A

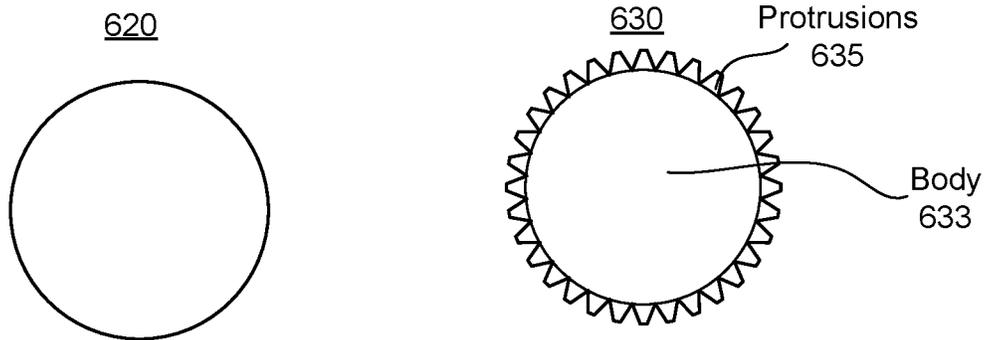


FIG. 6B

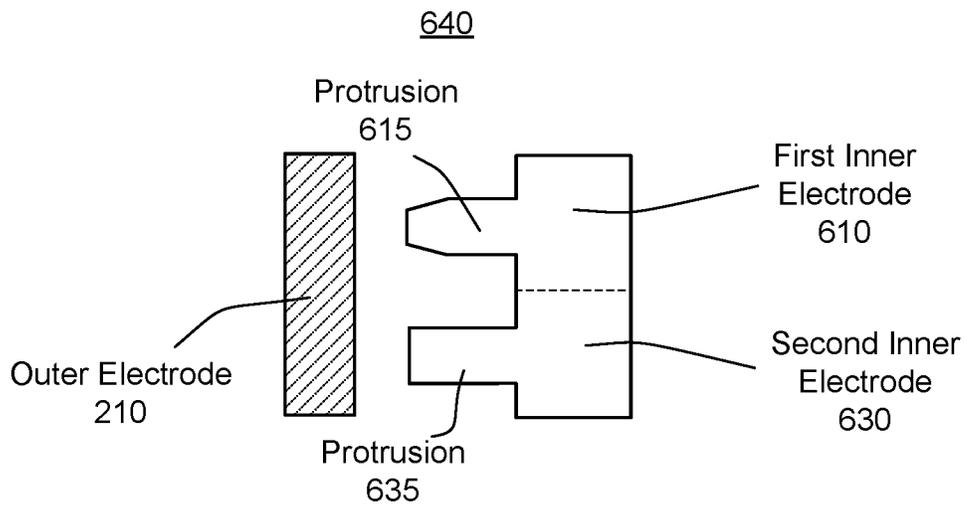


FIG. 6C

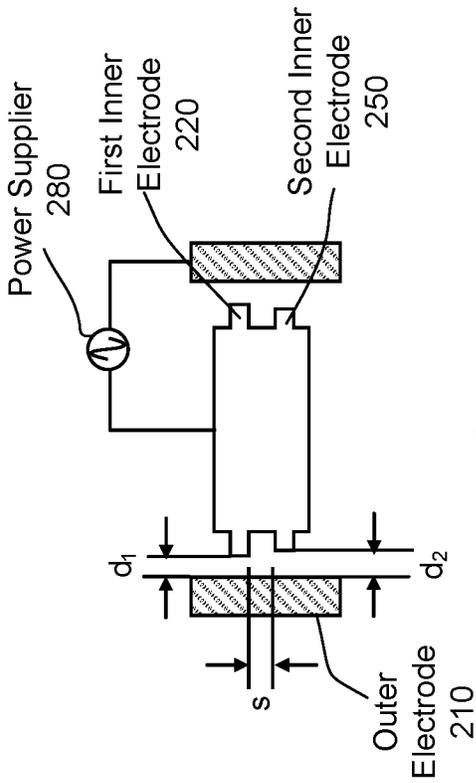


FIG. 7A

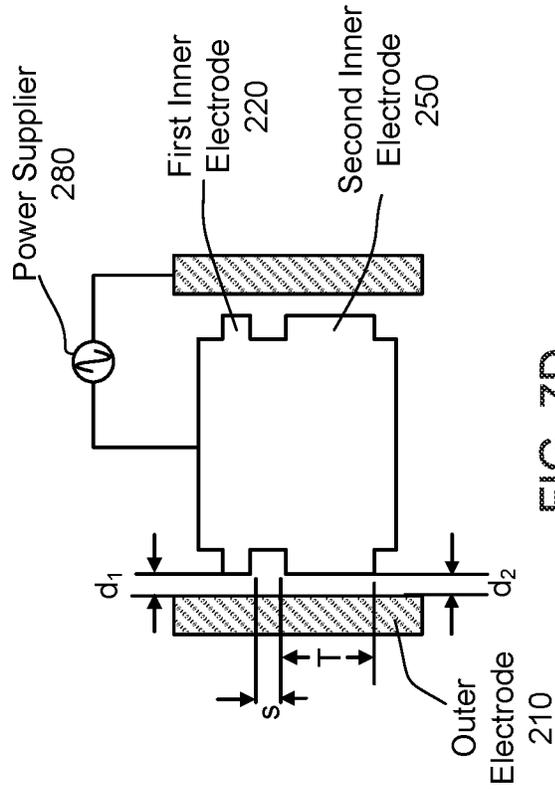


FIG. 7B

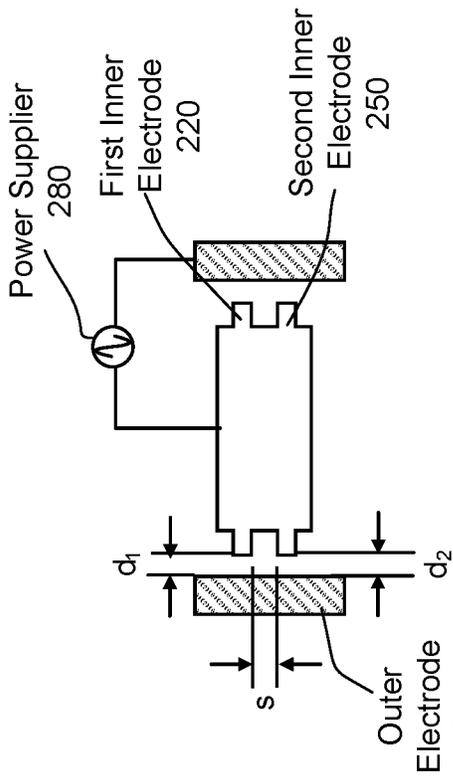


FIG. 7C

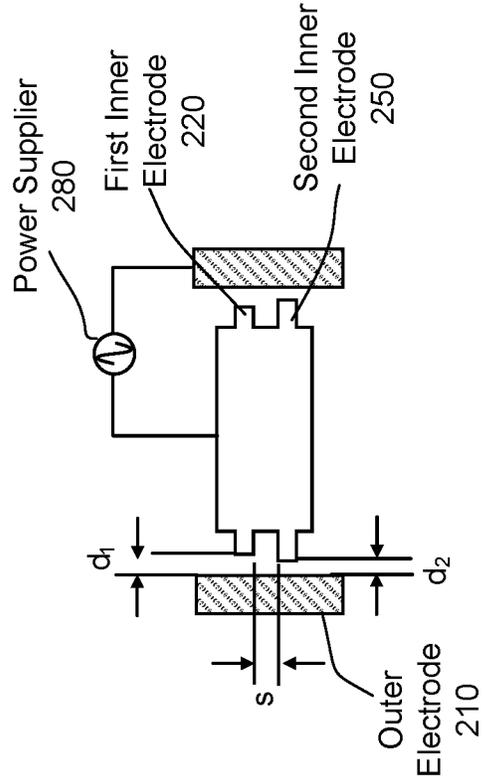


FIG. 7D

800

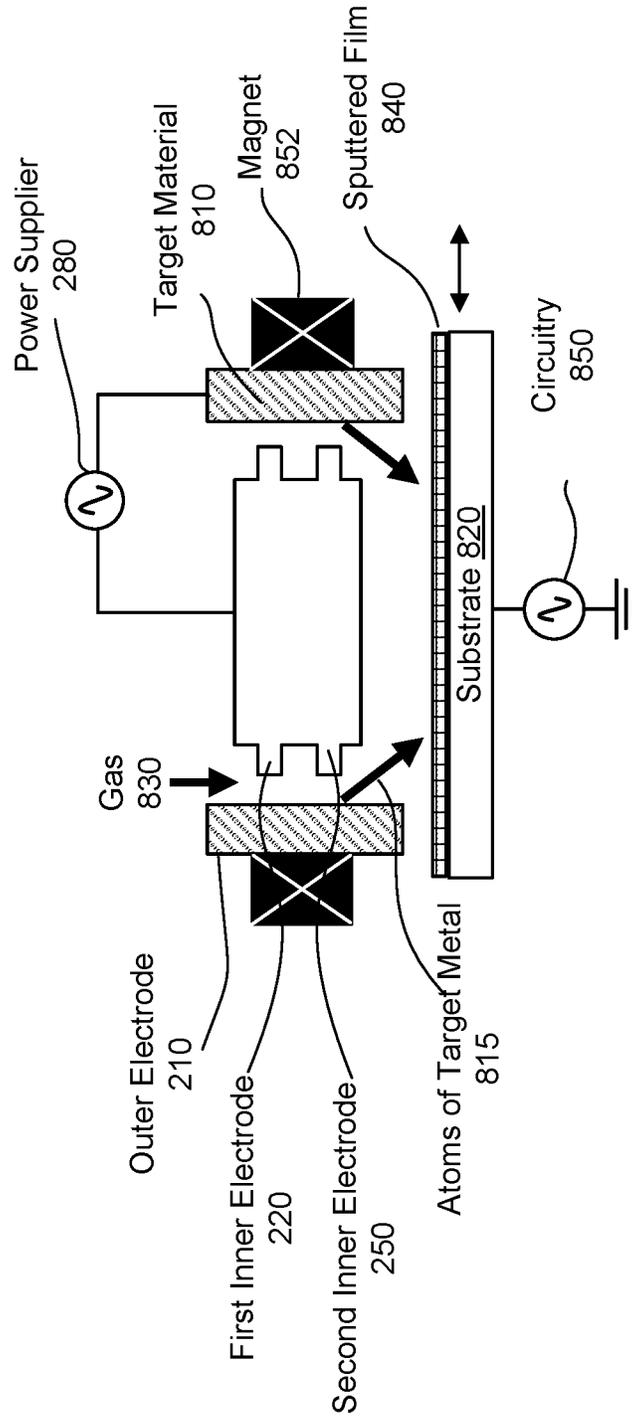


FIG. 8



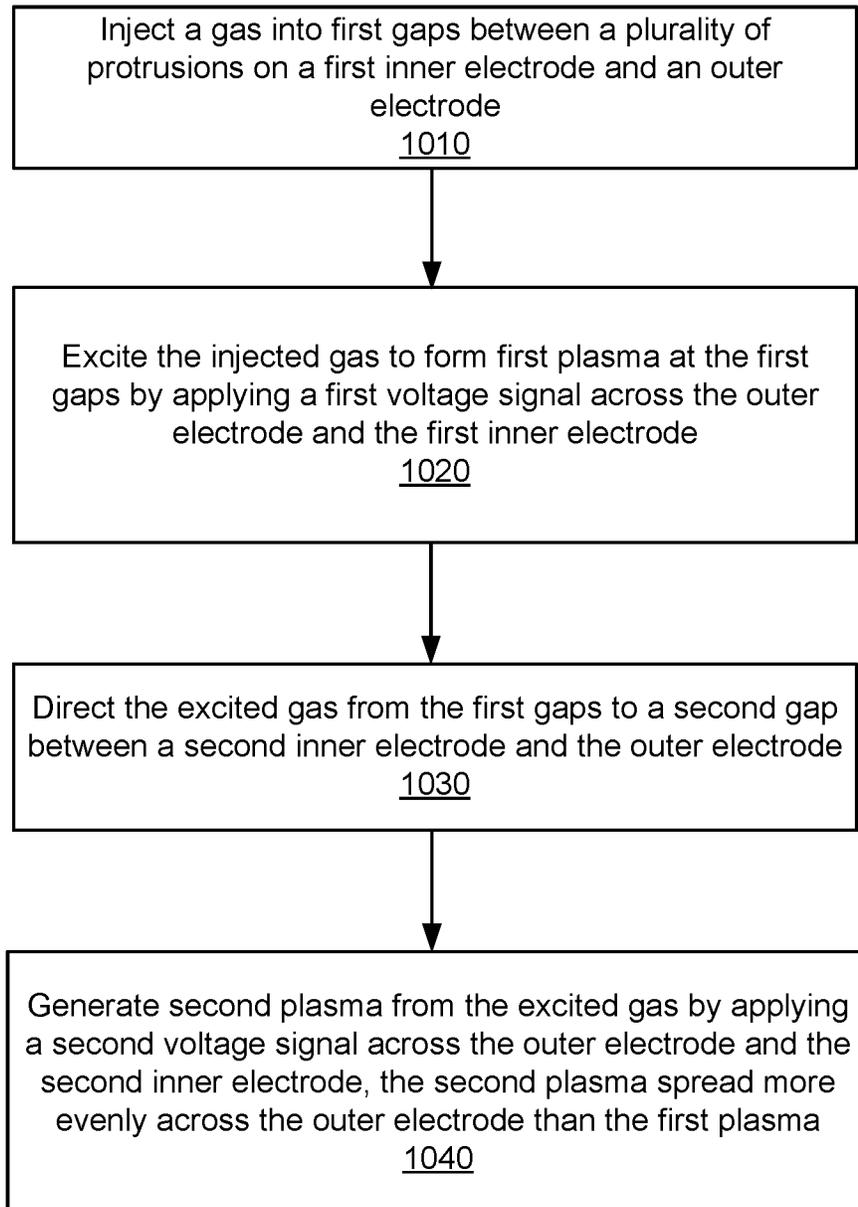


FIG. 10

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**TWO-PHASE ATMOSPHERIC PLASMA  
GENERATOR****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATION**

This application is a division of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/216,787, filed Dec. 11, 2018, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/598,936, filed on Dec. 14, 2017, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

**BACKGROUND****Field of the Disclosure**

The present disclosure generally relates to plasma generator, and specifically to a two-phase plasma generator operable under atmospheric pressure.

**Description of the Related Arts**

Atmospheric pressure plasma is a plasma in which the pressure approximately matches the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. There is no need to maintain a pressure of a different level to employ atmospheric pressure plasma. Also, the need for cost-intensive chambers for producing vacuum can be eliminated. Atmospheric pressure plasma can be applied directly in production lines and is used in industry for surface treatment, such as surface activation, surface reaction, and annealing.

Conventional systems for generating atmospheric pressure plasma apply AC or DC voltage signals across a serrated electrode to produce corona discharges. The corona discharges break down a fluid (air or gas) and form plasma. However, because corona discharges usually form at highly curved regions, the plasma has higher density at these regions but have lower density at other regions. Spatial variation of the plasma density, when used for surface treatment, can cause non-uniform plasma treatment.

**SUMMARY**

Embodiments relate to a two-phase plasma generator operable under atmospheric pressure. The two-phase plasma generator includes a first inner electrode and a second inner electrode that are enclosed in an outer electrode. The first inner electrode includes a body and a group of protrusions attached on the body. Each of the protrusions extends towards the outer electrode and defines a first gap with the outer electrode. The second inner electrode has an outer surface facing the outer electrode and forms a second gap with the outer electrode. The outer surface of the second inner electrode can be a smooth surface. Alternatively, the second inner electrode can include protrusions extending towards the outer electrode where the number of the protrusions of the second inner electrode is larger than the number of the protrusions of the first inner electrode.

In one or more embodiments, the two-phase plasma generator includes a gas channel that is connected to holes for injecting a gas into the first gaps of the two-phase plasma generator. The gas further flows from the first gaps to the second gap. Thus, the second inner electrode is at a downstream location of the gas relative to the first inner electrode.

In one or more embodiments, a voltage signal can be applied across the outer electrode and the two inner electrodes to ionize the gas to generate plasma. The gas is first

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excited between the first inner electrode and the outer electrode to form first plasma. The first plasma has high density in the first gaps surrounding the protrusions of the first inner electrode but low (or even zero) density between the body of the first inner electrode and the outer electrode. The excited gas then flows to the second gap and is further excited between the second inner electrode and the outer electrode to form second plasma. The second plasma is spread more evenly across the outer surface of the second inner electrode and the outer electrode than the first plasma. The first plasma phase has a smaller area for generating plasma and higher plasma density than those of the second plasma phase.

In one embodiment, a first voltage signal applied across the first inner electrode and the common outer electrode, and a second voltage signal applied across the second inner electrode and the common outer electrode can be either in phase or out of phase.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The teachings of the embodiments can be readily understood by considering the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Figure (FIG. 1A) is a schematic cross-sectional view of a plasma generator, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 1B illustrates a plasma generated by the plasma generator of FIG. 1A, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a two-phase plasma generator, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3A is a prospective view of a cylindrical two-phase plasma generator, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3B is a cross-sectional view taken across a first inner electrode of FIG. 3A, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3C is a cross-sectional view taken across a second inner electrode of FIG. 3A, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 4A is a prospective view of a rectangular two-phase plasma generator, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view taken across a first inner electrode of FIG. 4A, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 4C is a cross-sectional view taken across a second inner electrode of FIG. 4A, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIGS. 5A through 5C are schematic diagrams illustrating different types of power supply for the two-phase plasma generator, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIGS. 6A through 6C illustrate various configurations of the two inner electrodes of the two-phase plasma generator, in accordance with embodiments.

FIGS. 7A through 7D illustrate various configurations of spatial separation between the outer electrode and the two inner electrodes of the two-phase plasma generator, in accordance with embodiments.

FIG. 8 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a sputtering system using a two-phase plasma generator, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a schematic view of a spraying system including a two-phase plasma generator for spraying a material onto a substrate, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a flow chart illustrating a process for generating uniform plasma, in accordance with an embodiment.

The figures depict various embodiments for purposes of illustration only.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

In the following description of embodiments, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide more

thorough understanding. However, note that the embodiments may be practiced without one or more of these specific details. In other instances, well-known features have not been described in detail to avoid unnecessarily complicating the description.

Embodiments are described herein with reference to the figures where like reference numbers indicate identical or functionally similar elements. Also in the figures, the left most digits of each reference number corresponds to the figure in which the reference number is first used.

Embodiments relate to a plasma generator that produces relatively consistent and even plasma in atmospheric conditions. The plasma generator includes an outer electrode, a first inner electrode, and a second inner electrode. The first inner electrode includes a group of protrusions, which forms a group of first gaps with the outer electrode. A gas can be injected into the first gaps. Relative to the first inner electrode, the second inner electrode is located at a downstream location of the gas. The second inner electrode has an outer surface that forms a second gap with the outer electrode. The excited gas flows from the first gaps to the second gap. Compared with density of the first plasma, density of the second plasma has a more uniform distribution across the outer surface of the second inner electrode and outer electrode.

FIG. 1A is a schematic view of a single-phase plasma generator **100**, in accordance with an embodiment. The plasma generator **100** includes an outer electrode **110** and an inner electrode **120**. The inner electrode **120** includes a body **130** and protrusions **140** attached on the body **130**. FIG. 1A shows two protrusions **140** at opposite sides of the body **130**, but many more protrusions of inner electrode **120** surround the body **130**. The body **130** can have a cylindrical shape and protrusions **140** are spread around the cylindrical body **130**. The protrusions can be a conductive material such as metal or conductive ceramic for a corona discharge plasma, or dielectric-covered metal for a dielectric-barrier-discharge (DBD) plasma.

A gas can be injected into gaps between the outer electrode **110** and inner electrode **120**. Also, a power supplier **150** provides a voltage signal across the outer electrode **110** and inner electrode **120**. The voltage signal can be AC voltage having an amplitude and frequency high enough to excite the gas and cause corona discharge (and/or dielectric-barrier discharge) at the gaps between the outer electrode **110** and inner electrode **120**. The discharge is localized to regions surrounding the protrusions, because these regions are highly curved and therefore, have high electrical field strength. As a result, plasma formed via the discharge is also localized to these regions.

FIG. 1B illustrates plasma **160** generated by the convention plasma generator **100** in FIG. 1A, in accordance with an embodiment. As shown in FIG. 1B, the plasma **160** is not evenly spread in the gas between the outer electrode **110** and inner electrode **120**. Rather, the plasma **160** has higher density in the gaps between the protrusions **140** and the outer electrode **110** but lower or even zero density in the gaps between the body **130** and the outer electrode **110**. When used for surface treatment, the uneven distribution of plasma **160** around the inner surfaces of the outer electrode **110** can cause non-uniform surface treatment and non-uniform characteristics of the treated surface.

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a two-phase plasma generator **200**, in accordance with an embodiment. The two-phase plasma generator **200** generates plasma that has more uniformly distributed density than the plasma **160** in FIG. 1B. The two-phase plasma generator **200** can be

placed at a pressure of a wide range, for example, from less than 1 mTorr to atmospheric pressure.

As shown in FIG. 2, the two-phase plasma generator **200** may include, among other components, an outer electrode **210**, a first inner electrode **220**, and a second inner electrode **250**. The three electrodes can be made from metal (such as copper, silver, or stainless steel) or a dielectric material that covers metal to generate DBD plasma. By covering the metal with the dielectric material, the metal does not come in contact with plasma, and thereby prevents erosion of the metal and results in cleaner plasma. The first and second inner electrodes **220** and **250** are enclosed in the outer electrode **210**, and the second inner electrode **250** is attached to the first inner electrode **220**. The first inner electrode **220** includes a body **230** and protrusions **240**. The protrusions **240** are attached on the body **230** and extend towards the outer electrode **210**. Each protrusion **240** forms a first gap **245** with the outer electrode **210**. The second inner electrode **250** has a smooth surface facing the outer electrode **210**. The smooth surface forms a second gap **255** with the outer electrode **210**. More details regarding the configurations of the two inner electrodes **220** and **250** are described below in conjunction with FIGS. 6A-6C and FIGS. 7A-7D.

A gas can be injected into the first gaps **245**. Examples of the gas include Nitrous oxide, Oxygen, Ozone, Ammonia, Helium, Neon, Argon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen. The flow direction of the gas is generally parallel to a direction from the first inner electrode **220** to the second inner electrode **250**. Relative to the first inner electrode **220**, the second inner electrode **250** is at a downstream location of the gas.

A power supplier **280** provides a voltage signal across the outer electrode **210** and the two inner electrodes **220** and **250**. The power supplier **280** can be the same as the power supplier **150** in FIG. 1A. In the embodiment of FIG. 2, the second inner electrode **250** is conductively attached onto the first inner electrode **220** so that they are at a same voltage level but in other embodiments, different voltage signals may be applied to the first and second inner electrodes. The outer electrode **210** can be grounded.

The gas is excited twice in the plasma generator **200** in two plasma phases. In the first plasma phase, the gas is excited between the outer electrode **210** and first inner electrode **220**. The excited gas can include, among others, excited gas molecules, dissociated gas molecules, and/or ionized gas molecules. The excitation of the gas results in first plasma. Similar to the plasma **160** in FIG. 1B, the first plasma is localized to the first gaps **245**. The excited gas flows from the first gaps **245** to the second gap **255** and proceeds to second plasma phase where second plasma is generated in gap **255** between the second inner electrode **250** and the outer electrode **210**. The plasma ignition threshold in the second plasma phase can be lowered by receiving the excited species and/or energized gas molecules from the first plasma phase.

In the embodiment of FIG. 2, the separation distance  $s$  between the first inner electrode **220** and second inner electrode **250** along the flow direction of the gas is larger than or equal to the separation distance  $d$  between the outer electrode **210** and the two inner electrodes **250** and **270**. With such configuration of the outer electrode **210** and the two inner electrodes **250** and **270**, the second plasma generated in the second plasma phase is more evenly spread between the outer electrode **210** and second inner electrode **250** than the first plasma between the outer electrode **210** and first inner electrode **220** by receiving downstream of excited species from the first plasma phase. In some embodiments,  $s$  is not larger than 10 times of  $d$  to receive and utilize

the excited species and/or energized gas molecules from the downstream of the first phase plasma and for igniting and sustaining uniform the second phase plasma, preferably  $1.5 \leq s/d \leq 5$ . In an embodiment where  $s$  is smaller than  $d$ , the second plasma is similar to the first plasma because of cross-talk or interference of two plasmas, the second plasma may not be distributed uniformly across the second gap **255**.

The two-phase plasma generator **200** can have various configurations. FIG. **3A** is a prospective view of a cylindrical design of the two-phase plasma generator **300**, in accordance with an embodiment. As shown in FIG. **3A**, the first and second inner electrodes **220** and **250** each have a cylindrical body. The outer electrode **210** has a tubular shape to enclose the first and second inner electrodes **220**, **250**.

The circular design of the two-phase plasma generator **200** also includes one or more gas channels (not shown) and a plurality of holes **310** connected to the gas channels. The holes **310** are on top of the first inner electrode **220** and face the outer electrode **210**. A gas for generating plasma can be injected through a center hole in a cover **330**, a center hole in an insulator **320** into gas channels (not shown) connected to the holes **310**. From the holes, the gas flows into gaps between the outer electrode **210** and first inner electrode **220**, and then to gaps between the outer electrode **210** and second inner electrode **250**.

FIG. **3B** illustrates the first plasma generated in the first phase, and FIG. **3C** illustrates the second plasma generated in the second phase of the cylindrical two-phase plasma generator **300**, in accordance with an embodiment. FIG. **3B** illustrates the outer electrode **210**, the first inner electrode **220**, and first plasma **360** generated in the first plasma phase. The first plasma **360** is localized at the first gaps between the protrusions of the first inner electrode **220** and the outer electrode **210**. FIG. **3C** illustrates the outer electrode **210**, the second inner electrode **250**, and second plasma **380** generated in the second plasma phase. Compared with the first plasma **360**, the second plasma **380** is more uniformly distributed across the outer surface of the second inner electrode **250** and the outer electrode **210** by receiving downstream of excited species from the first plasma phase.

FIG. **4A** is a prospective view of a rectangular two-phase plasma generator **400**, in accordance with an embodiment. As shown in FIG. **4A**, the first inner electrode **420** and second inner electrode **450** have a rectangular cross-sectional shape. The outer electrode **410** includes two conductive elements, each of which also has a rectangular cross-section. The first and second inner electrodes **420**, **450** are placed between the two conductive elements. In some embodiments, the two conductive elements are connected to each other through an electrical wire so that they are at the same voltage level while in other embodiment, the two conductive elements of the outer electrode **410** are connected to different power suppliers and may be at different voltage levels. In other embodiment, the two conductive elements of the inner electrodes **420**, **450** are electrically isolated and each inner electrode can be connected to different power suppliers for separate plasma controls such as voltage, current, frequency and phase. More details regarding power supply of the rectangular two-phase plasma generator are described below in conjunction with FIGS. **5A** through **5C**.

The rectangular two-phase plasma generator **400** also includes a power input **415**, a gas input **425**, two gas channels **430**, a plurality of holes **440**, and a cooling water input **450**. The power input **415** is connected to a power supplier to provide a voltage signal to the rectangular two-phase plasma generator **400**. The gas input **425** receives

a gas injected into the rectangular two-phase plasma generator. The gas flows into the gas channels **430**. The gas channel(s) **430** directs the gas into the holes **440** so that the gas is ejected into gaps between the first inner electrode **420** and the outer electrode **410**. The cooling water input **450** receives water that circulates within the rectangular two-phase plasma generator **400** to cool down heat from the generation of plasma.

FIG. **4B** illustrates first plasma **470** generated by the rectangular two-phase plasma generator **400**, in accordance with an embodiment. FIG. **4C** illustrates second plasma **490** generated by the rectangular two-phase plasma generator, in accordance with an embodiment. FIG. **4A** illustrates the outer electrode **410**, the first inner electrode **420**, and first plasma **470**. The first plasma **470** is localized at the gaps between the protrusions of the first inner electrode **420** and the outer electrode **410**. FIG. **4B** illustrates the outer electrode **410**, the second inner electrode **450**, and second plasma **490**. As shown in FIGS. **4A** and **4B**, the second plasma **490** is more evenly distributed compared to the first plasma **470**.

FIGS. **5A**-through **5C** illustrate three different types of power supply for the rectangular design of the two-phase plasma generator **200**, in accordance with an embodiment. In FIG. **5A**, the outer electrode **210** includes two conductive elements **210A** and **210B**, which are connected to two power suppliers **510** and **520**, respectively. The power supplier **510** provides a first voltage signal across the conductive element **210A** and the two inner electrodes **220** and **250**. The surfaces of the conductive element **210A** and the two inner electrodes **220** and **250** can be a metal or dielectric covering metal. The power supplier **520** provides a second voltage signal across the conductive element **210B** and the two inner electrodes **220** and **250**. The first and second voltage signals can be different, for example, in terms of frequency, amplitude and/or phase by using two power supplies.

In FIG. **5B**, the two-phase plasma generator **200** is connected to one power supplier **530**. An electrical wire **540** connects the conductive elements **210A** and **210B** so that they are at the same voltage. In one example, the electrical wire **540** is a common wire and the conductive elements **210A** and **210B** are commonly grounded. In the embodiment of FIG. **5B**, a same voltage is applied across the inner electrodes **220** and **250** and the two conductive elements **210A** and **210B**.

In FIG. **5C**, the first and second power suppliers **530**, **531** are connected to the first inner electrode **220** and second inner electrode **250**, respectively, to provide separate voltage signals across the conductive element **210A**, **210B** and the two inner electrodes **220** and **250**. The first and second voltage signals can be varied to control two different phases of plasmas separately, for example, in terms of frequency and/or amplitude and/or phase by using two power supplies. To electrically insulate the first inner electrode **220** and the second inner electrode **250**, an insulator **545** may be placed between the two electrodes **220**, **250**.

Despite the circular design shown in FIGS. **3A**-**3B** and the rectangular design shown in FIGS. **4A**-**4B** and **5A**-**5C**, the two-phase plasma generator **200** can have other designs that include electrodes of different shapes to generate plasma of different shapes.

FIGS. **6A**-**6C** illustrate various configurations of the two inner electrodes **220** and **250** of the two-phase plasma generator **200**, in accordance with an embodiment. For purpose of illustration, the various configurations of the two

inner electrodes shown in FIGS. 6A-6C have cylindrical bodies but in other embodiments, the two inner electrodes can have different shapes.

FIG. 6A shows a top view of an example first inner electrode 610, according to one embodiment. The first inner electrode 610 includes a body 613 and protrusions 615 that extend along the outer periphery of the body 613. FIG. 6B shows top views of two example second inner electrodes 620 and 630, according to embodiments. Each of the second inner electrodes 620 and 630 can be paired with the first inner electrode 610 in FIG. 6A. The second inner electrode 620 does not have protrusions and has a smooth surface along the periphery. The second inner electrode 630 includes a body 633 and protrusions 635 that extend from the body 633. The second inner electrode 630 has more protrusions than the first inner electrode 610. In one embodiment, the number of the protrusions 635 is twice or more than the number of the protrusions 615.

Each protrusion 615 or 635 may have different cross-sectional shapes. For example, FIG. 6C shows of the first inner electrode 610 attached on the second inner electrode 630. In the embodiment of FIG. 6C, the side of the protrusions 615 have a wedge shaped or sharp edged cross-section while the protrusions 635 have a square shaped or flat cross-section.

FIGS. 7A-7D illustrate various designs of spatial separation between the outer electrode 210 and the two inner electrodes 220 and 250 of the two-phase plasma generator 200, in accordance with various embodiments. In FIGS. 7A-7D, d1 is a separation distance between the first inner electrode 220 and the outer electrode 210, d2 is a separation distance between the second inner electrode 250 and the outer electrode 210, s is a distance from the first inner electrode 220 to the second inner electrode 250 along the flow direction of the gas, and T is a width of the second inner electrode 250 along the flow direction of the gas flow. In one embodiment, d1 is no less than 0.1 mm and d2 is no larger than 10 mm. Also, s is larger than or equal to d1 so that the excited gas travels a distance at least equal to d1 for generating the second plasma that is more evenly spread. The first inner electrode 220 has a first area taken along a section that is perpendicular to the flow direction of the gas, and the second inner electrode 250 has a second area taken along another section that is perpendicular to the flow direction of the gas. In some embodiments, the size of the first area depends on d1 and the size of the second area depends on d2.

In the design shown in FIG. 7A, d1 equals d2. The first area of the first inner electrode 220 has the same size as the second area of the second inner electrode 250 because the first and second inner electrodes 220, 250 have the same cross section that is perpendicular to the flow direction of the gas. The first plasma is generated by corona discharge and/or dielectric barrier discharge surrounding the protrusions of the first inner electrode 220. The excited gas then flows to a gap between a smooth surface of the second inner electrode 250 and the outer electrode 210, where the second plasma is formed. In FIG. 7B, d2 is larger than d1 to receive downstream of the excited gas. The first area is larger than the second area because of the first inner electrode 220 has a narrower gap between the outer electrode 210 relative to the second inner electrode 250. The second electrode 250 in FIG. 7B can either have a smooth surface facing the outer electrode 210 or a plurality of protrusions extending towards the outer electrode 210. In FIG. 7C, d1 is larger than d2. The second area is larger than the first area because the second inner electrode 250 has a narrower gap between the outer

electrode 210 relative to the first inner electrode 220. The second inner electrode 250 has a smooth surface facing the outer electrode 210 for generating the second plasma that is more evenly spread out. In FIGS. 7A-7C, a dimension of the first inner electrode 220 along the flow direction of the gas is the same as that of the second inner electrode 250.

FIG. 7D shows a different design, where the width of the second inner electrode 250 along the flow direction of the gas (T) is larger than that of the second inner electrode 250. Accordingly, the second inner electrode 250 has a larger area facing the outer electrode 210. Also, T is larger than s and d1 equals d2. The second inner electrode 250 has a smooth surface facing the outer electrode 210, which forms a gap with the outer electrode 210. Besides the second plasma generated from the excited gas, capacitively coupled plasma can also be generated in the gap. As variations of the embodiment of FIG. 7D, different distance of d2 from d1 can be also adopted. Each of the designs in FIGS. 7A-7D can be used in a circular two-phase plasma generator (such as the one shown in FIG. 3A) or a rectangular two-phase plasma generator (such as the one shown in FIG. 3B).

FIG. 8 is a schematic view of a sputtering system 800, in which the two-phase plasma generator 200 is used for sputtering a target material 810 onto a substrate 820 in accordance with an embodiment. The substrate 820 can be made from a variety of materials, such as glass, polymer, paper, fabric, membrane, a gas permeable film, and so on. The substrate 820 includes a flat surface facing the sputtering system 800. In one embodiment, the sputtering system 800 operates in a pressure in a range from 1 mTorr to atmospheric pressure. The target metal is on a surface of the outer electrode 210 that faces the inner electrodes 220 and 250. In one example, the outer electrode 210 is made from the target metal. The target material can either be a metal or a dielectric material. Examples of the target metal include Al, Cu, Ag, Ti, Ta, Co, Ni, W, Pt, Au, and inorganic target such as Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, SiN, and AlN.

A gas 830 is injected into the two-phase plasma generator 200. Examples of the gas include Ar, Ar/N<sub>2</sub> mixed gas, Ar/NH<sub>3</sub> mixed gas, Ar/O<sub>2</sub> mixed gas, N<sub>2</sub>O, N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, and CO<sub>2</sub>. The power supplier 280 provides a voltage signal having an amplitude in a range from 1 kV to 30 kV to excite the gas 830 to form plasma uniformly spread at the gap between the second inner electrode 250 and the outer electrode 210. Under the plasma, atoms 815 of the target material 810 is sputtered onto a target area of the substrate 820, forming a sputtered film 840 on top of the substrate 820. The sputtered film 840 is a layer of the target metal. In some embodiment, the power supplier 280 provides a DC voltage signal for sputtering conductive materials, such as metal or conductive metal-oxides or metal-nitrides, and provides a RF voltage signal for sputtering non-conductive metal-oxides or metal-nitrides. In the embodiment of FIG. 8, the substrate 820 is biased. A circuitry 850 provides a bias voltage between the substrate 820 and ground. The bias may be increased to increase the energy of the sputtered atoms at the surface of the substrate to improve adhesion, nucleation and crystal structure of the film.

As shown in FIG. 8, a pair of magnets 852 are placed on a surface of the outer electrode 210 away from the inner electrodes 220 and 250. The magnets 852 increase the density of the plasma by confining the plasma and maintaining a higher density of ions to the region surrounding the target area on the substrate.

FIG. 9 is a schematic view of a spraying system 900, which includes a spray module 910 enclosed in the two-phase plasma generator 200 for spraying a material onto a

moving substrate **920**, in accordance with an embodiment. The substrate **920** can be made of the same material as the substrate **820** in FIG. **8**. The spraying system **900** operates at a temperature lower than the melting temperature (or glass transition temperature) of the substrate **920**.

The spray module **910** locates at the center of the two-phase plasma generator **200** and sprays a precursor **930**, either in gas-phase or liquid-phase, to the substrate **920** that moves from left to right or right to left. A layer of sprayed film **935** is formed on the top surface of the substrate **920**. Plasma **940** generated by the two-phase plasma generator **200** assists the spraying process. For example, the plasma **940** is used to treat the top surface of the substrate **920** (e.g., to clean the top surface of the substrate **920**) before the precursor **930** is sprayed. Further, by moving the substrate **920**, the plasma **940** can be used to treat and form the sprayed film from the sprayed (molecule) layer. The spray module **910** is separated from the two-phase plasma generator **200** with a physical separator **950** to avoid reaction of the plasma **940** with the precursor **930**. In the embodiment of FIG. **9**, the two-phase plasma generator **200** is enclosed in a wall **960** of the spraying system **900** and plasma exhaust **970** exists waste gas(es) and by-products which are generated with the exposure or the downstream of the plasma **940** from the spraying system **900** from a gap between the wall **960** and the two-phase plasma generator **200**. Spray exhaust **980** exists waste precursor and/or non-polar solvent or polar solvent from the spraying system **900** from a gap between the physical separator **950** and the spray module **910**.

FIG. **10** is a flow chart illustrating a process for generating uniform plasma, in accordance with an embodiment. The process may include different or additional steps than those described in conjunction with FIG. **10** in some embodiments or perform steps in different orders than the order described in conjunction with FIG. **10**.

A gas is injected **1010** into first gaps between a plurality of protrusions on a first inner electrode and an outer electrode. Examples of the gas include Nitrous oxide, Oxygen, Ammonia, Helium, Neon, Argon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen. In some embodiments, there are holes on a surface of the first inner electrode facing the outer electrode. The holes are connected to one or more gas channels that are formed on the first inner electrode so that the holes can eject the gas into the first gaps.

The injected gas is excited **1020** to form first plasma at the first gaps by applying a first voltage signal across the outer electrode and the first inner electrode. Because the protrusions of the first inner electrode have protrusions, corona discharges are formed in the first gaps. Thus, the first plasma has high density in certain regions but has low density or even zero density in other regions between the outer electrode and first inner electrode.

The excited gas is directed **1030** from the first gaps to a second gap between a second inner electrode and the outer electrode. A separation distance from the first inner electrode to the second inner electrode in the flow direction of the gas is larger than or equal to a dimension of the first gap in the direction perpendicular to the flow direction of the gas.

Second plasma is generated **1040** from the excited gas responsive to applying a second voltage signal across the outer electrode and the second inner electrode. The second plasma spreads more evenly than the first plasma. The second plasma has uniformly distributed density and can be used for uniform surface treatment in a wide pressure range from 1 mTorr to atmospheric pressure.

The language used in the specification has been principally selected for readability and instructional purposes, and

it may not have been selected to delineate or circumscribe the inventive subject matter. It is therefore intended that the scope of the disclosure be limited not by this detailed description, but rather by any claims that issue on an application based hereon. Accordingly, the disclosure of the embodiments is intended to be illustrative, but not limiting, of the scope of the disclosure, which is set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of generating plasma, comprising:
  - injecting a gas into first gaps between an outer electrode and protrusions of a first inner electrode that extend towards the outer electrode, the first inner electrode enclosed by the outer electrode;
  - exciting the injected gas to form first plasma at the first gaps by applying a first voltage signal across the outer electrode and the first inner electrode;
  - directing the excited gas from the first gaps to a second gap between the outer electrode and an insulator that is enclosed by the outer electrode;
  - directing the excited gas from the second gap to a third gap between the outer electrode and a second inner electrode enclosed by the outer electrode; and
  - generating second plasma from the excited gas by applying a second voltage signal across the outer electrode and the second inner electrode, the second plasma spread more evenly across the outer electrode than the first plasma.
2. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:
  - placing the first inner electrode, second inner electrode, insulator, and outer electrode in a pressure in a range from 1 mTorr to atmospheric pressure.
3. The method of claim **1**, wherein injecting the gas into the first gaps between the outer electrode and the protrusions of the first inner electrode that extend toward the outer electrode comprises: injecting the gas into a gas channel, the gas channel connected to holes configured to direct the gas to the first gaps.
4. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:
  - electrically biasing a substrate closer to the second inner electrode than the first inner electrode to promote moving of the excited gas from the first gaps to the second gap and the third gap.
5. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:
  - treating a surface of a substrate using the second plasma; and
  - spraying a material onto the surface of the substrate by using a spray module enclosed in the outer electrode.
6. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:
  - sputtering a metal included in the outer electrode onto a substrate by using the second plasma.
7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the first inner electrode has a first area taken along a section that is perpendicular to a flow direction of the gas, and the second inner electrode has a second area taken along another section that is perpendicular to the flow direction of the gas, the second area larger than the first area.
8. The method of claim **1**, wherein the first inner electrode comprising a first body, on which the protrusions are arranged.
9. The method of claim **8**, wherein the second inner electrode comprises a second body and a plurality of second protrusions extending from the second body, a number of the second protrusions more than the number of the protrusions.
10. The method of claim **1**, wherein a separation distance between the first inner electrode and the outer electrode is

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larger than a separation distance between the second inner electrode and the outer electrode.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein a separation distance between the first inner electrode and the outer electrode is no less than 0.1 mm.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein a separation distance between the second inner electrode and the outer electrode is no less than 10 mm.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the second inner electrode has a smooth outer surface facing the outer electrode.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein each of the first inner electrode and second inner electrode has a cylindrical body and the outer electrode has a tubular shape.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the first inner electrode, second inner electrode, and outer electrode have rectangular cross-sections.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein a dimension of the second inner electrode along a direction of flow of the gas

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is larger than a distance between the first inner electrode and the second inner electrode along the direction of flow of the gas.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein a dimension of the first inner electrode along the flow direction of the gas is the same as or smaller than a dimension of the second inner electrode along the flow direction of the gas.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein a distance from the first inner electrode to the second inner electrode along a direction of flow of the gas is equal to or larger than a separation distance between the protrusions of the first inner electrode and the outer electrode.

19. The method of claim 1, further comprising: increasing density of at least one of the first plasma and the second plasma by using a pair of magnets outside the outer electrode.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein a density of the second plasma is more uniformly distributed than a density of the first plasma.

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